

# "THE MARINE ZOOLOGIST"

Vol. 1. No. 2

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## Additions to the N.S.W. Check List

(Plate I, figs. 1-5, 7 and 9)

This year the Conchology Club of the Marine Zoological Section has undertaken a review of the N.S.W. Gastropod List, which will be duplicated for our own use only. In the course of this work it became clear that members had in their collections species not previously recorded from this State.

These will be verified, recorded in subsequent issues of this paper, and specimens will be handed to the Australian Museum, so that they will be available to future students of the subject.

In this issue I would like to record the following species:—

*Elegidion ticaonica* Reeve (Plate 1, figs. 7, a, b). This was found by myself at Angourie, near Yamba. It is a finely latticed white shell about 10mm. by 7mm. The steeply raised apex is slightly towards one end, and the orifice is very small, shaped like a circle with an oval extension towards each end.

*Bivona constrictor* Morch (Pl. 1, fig. 9). This shell was recorded by Hedley (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1913) as from Northern Australia. It has been found by Messrs. C. & J. Laseron in Port Jackson.

*Morula anaxeres* Kiener (Pl. 1, fig. 1). I have this shell from Angourie and Iluka, near the Clarence River, and Mr. Laseron has it from Woolgoolga. It is rarely much over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long, with white pustules on a darker ground. Sometimes it shows distinct bands of chocolate or black between rows of white nodules.

*Morula biconica* Blain. (Pl. 1, fig. 2). Was taken alive by me at Ballina, I also have it from Iluka. The mouth is extended to a point at the anterior end. The shell is 13mm. in length, almost diamond shape with sharply conical apex. It is ridged longitudinally, ridges being crossed by fine striae. Colour in life is dull greyish, with bluish purple mouth.

*Morula margariticola* Brod. (Pl. 1, fig. 3). Found by myself at Angourie and Iluka, and by Mr. Laseron at Woolgoolga. It grows to a larger size than the specimen figured (12mm. by 9mm.) and is a uniform black with a purplish mouth.

*Morula ochrostoma* Blain. (Pl. 1, fig. 4) is a uniform white colour, longitudinal ridges bear prominent tubercles where they cross finer transverse striae. Aperture white or yellowish. The length is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. My specimens are from Woody Head, Iluka.

*Morula uva* Bolten (Pl. 1, fig. 5). Mr. Laseron has specimens of this shell from Woolgoolga, and I have one from Iluka also. *M. uva* is white with rows of dark tubercles which are separated by a single spiral ridge. The mouth is a light violet, strongly denticulated. 15mm. by 9mm.

Other shells will be added in later issues of this paper, when we have had time to study or identify them. I feel that in undertaking this work our members are making a real contribution towards scientific progress in zoology.

GERTRUDE THORNLEY,  
(Sub-Editor).

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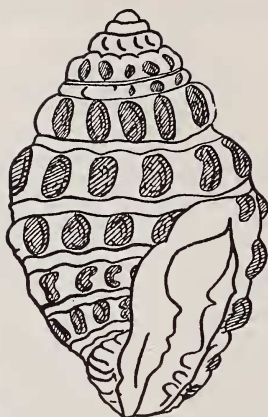
Plate I.



1.



2.



5.



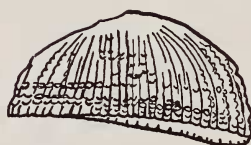
3.



4.



6.

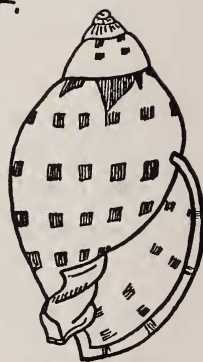


a.

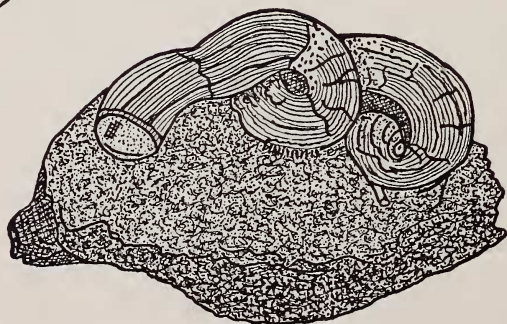


b.

7.



8.



9

(Explanation on next page)

### Explanation of Plate I

Gastropod Shells from New South Wales and Queensland.

1. *Morula anaxeres*.
2. *Morula biconica*.
3. *Morula margariticola*.
4. *Morula ochrostoma*.
5. *Morula uva*.
6. *Xenogalea angasi knighti*.
7. *Elegidion ticaonica*.
8. *Casmaria perryi*.
9. *Bivona constrictor*.

G. Thornley del.

## Albinism in Volutes

(Plate II)

BY NATASHA JACKSON

*Melo amphora knighti*, subsp. nov.

Last year I was able to send a specimen of *Livonia mamilla leucostoma* Mayblom to my friend, Mr. Charles Knight, Sinclair Bay, Gloucester Is., near Bowen.

He was delighted and wrote a letter of appreciation, adding cryptically, that he hoped one day to be able to reciprocate in a like manner.

I was mystified at the time, but this year he sent along two specimens of *Melo amphora* which had the same marked albino characteristics distinguishing *Livonia mamilla leucostoma*.

Hence, if *Livonia mamilla leucostoma* Maybloom, *Umbilia hesitata howelli* Iredale and *Zoila thersites contraria* Verco, have been given sub-specific rank, I think that the albino of *Melo amphora* (Solander) which exhibits similar differential features may also be given sub-specific rank.

Mr. Knight was also good enough to provide very interesting data concerning this shell. He writes:

"I do not know of any specimens other than those collected by me.  
Habitat:

All specimens taken, have been found early in the collecting season, i.e. May-June, in sandy recesses of coral reefs, at the extreme edge of the tide or even beyond, at low spring tides that would give an approximate depth of 12 to 18 feet below water.

The reef here dips sharply at a little distance beyond low water, to a depth of about 7 fathoms.

This would suggest that, unlike the ordinary *Melo amphora*, which can be gathered all the year round, on sandy or muddy-sandy, weed covered flats, in comparatively shallow water, 6 feet or less, the "white" *Melo* is a deep water variety that gets caught unawares by the first low tides and then retreats into deeper water. All specimens taken by me have followed this pattern, and all have been taken from the fringing reef in Gloucester Passage, on the eastern side of Cape Gloucester.

Animal:

I have not been able to find any difference in the animal from that of the usual *Melo amphora*. It is not until the removal of the animal commences that one realises that one has found a "white" one.

Incidence:

Over a period of eight years, during which I have systematically worked Cape Gloucester's beach, flats, banks and reefs, I have only found four live specimens, and never more than one in any year until this year, when I found the two now in your possession.